Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1802. [No. 428

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next, at ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in bls.
Cherry Bounce in barrels.
Sugar in bls.
Gin in cases,
Soap in boxes,
Candles do.
Chocolate do.
Hyson skin Tea in chests.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which, are

Chintzes,
Bombazets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
German Dowlas,
Russia Sheeting,
Calicoes,
Chintz Shawls,
Flag Handkerfs.
Check do.
Sewing Silks,
Threads & Tapes.

Likewise,

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,
a large quantity of
READY MADE CLOTHES,
and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE, *Auctioneer.*

April 9.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

April 13.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next at 10 o'clock, will peremptorily be sold at the Vendue Store,

SIX HOGSHEADS 3d PROOF
GRANADA RUM,

on a credit of 120 days for approved negociable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER, Vendue Master.

April 24.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of Clover Seed just received and for sale, by

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

March 9. d

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria county, on Monday the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a

Credit of 6 and 12 months,

upon notes with approved indorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in those divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY
JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs.

April 16. d34t

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS, Prince street.

March 20. d

Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.
A quantity of soal leather and shoes,
Cyder in barrels, and
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,

For sale by
J. GARDNER LADD.

March 16. d.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end of PRINCE-STREET, a quantity of the best

CHINA ORANGES.

THO. SIMMS.

April 3. d

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.

At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead or barrel,
First and second quality James River Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.
Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A few barrels of Tar,
James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front on Water Street, next door to Major Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House

on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

3d mo. 1. d

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age—accustomed to house work and waiting at table—being strong and active he may be otherwise employed at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply to the printers.

March 29. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing under the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and Co. will expire by contract on the first day of next April: all those indebted thereto are respectfully solicited to call and pay their balances, and such as have claims against said firm will please present them for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, that he purposes carrying on business, as usual, in the same place, and will be thankful for a continuance of their custom.

JAMES RUSSELL.

March 11. d

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
Cottom & Stewart,

A large and general assortment of Paper Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 different patterns with elegant borders.

April 7. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber,

A QUANTITY OF
Double Gloucester Cheese,
FRESH FRUIT
of almost every description, and a general assortment of groceries.

ABEL WILLS.

April 15. d

Ship General Hunter,

CAPTAIN ADAMSON,

Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of excellent

SALT

For the Fisheries.

ALSO, A FEW

Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.

We will sell this cargo on moderate terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.

The ship will take in freight for Liverpool. R. T. HOOE, & Co.

April 8. d

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,

From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4. d

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

Jan. 11. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

TO RENT,

A convenient three story brick House, on Fairfax and Gibbon Streets, with every convenience thereto belonging. Possession may be had immediately. Enquire of the printers.

April 14. d2w

I have just received and offer for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.

W. HODGSON.

April 7. d

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, in Fairfax county, early in January last, an *old brown Cow*, white under her belly, upon her rump and shoulder white spots, her right ear cropped, & a hole in her left ear. She will be delivered to the owner, upon proving property and paying charges

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

April 22. d6t

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the brig Neptune, about 1500 bushels *Turk's Island Salt,*

and 30 puncheons Grenada Rum, of which part is old, and fit for immediate use.

Also, a few hhds. Molasses.

April 21. d7t

LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 12th of May, at twelve o'clock,

An half acre Lot of Ground,

situated on Fairfax and Duke streets, of which lot several divisions are made for house lots to accommodate purchasers, a plan of which will be shewn on the day of sale. One fourth of the money it is expected will be paid down, the balance in twelve months, with interest: Also, security therefor will be taken by a deed of trust on the properey, and the lots so purchased will be then conveyed by good deeds, by

DAVID HENLEY.

April 24. d

FOR SALE,

At R. and J. Gray's
Book Store, King street,

THE GLOSSER:

A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.

Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And an Essay on the Mineral qualities of the Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr. John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.

April 24. d

FOR SALE,

At Cottom and Stewart's
Book Store, Royal street,

THE GLOSSER:

Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

On the Judiciary Bill.

April 24. d

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,

OBSERVATIONS
AND
DOCUMENTS,

Relative to a Calumny circulated

By JOHN BROWN,

A member of the Senate of the United States, from Kentucky,

To the prejudice of

ELISHA I. HALL,

of Frederick county, Virginia.

April 24. d

Cash given for rags.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 23.

Mr. Griswold made the following motion:

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, respecting the French corvette Berceau, be instructed to enquire whether any further appropriations are necessary to cover the expence which has arisen for the purchase and repairing that vessel for the French government, and for advancing to her officers their monthly pay.

M. S. Smith moved to amend the motion by striking out the words "for repairing for the French government.

Mr. Griswold opposed the amendment.

Mr. Giles hoped the gentleman from Maryland would withdraw his amendment, and that the motion would be agreed to.

Mr. S. Smith withdrew his motion, in order to save time.

The motion was then agreed to without a decision.

The bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, as amended, was read a third time.

When Mr. R. Williams moved to recommit the bill, for the purpose of striking out the 15th section, which gives the nomination of commissioners of bankruptcy to the president.

Question on recommitment carried—— Ayes 37—Noes 33.

The house went immediately into committee of the whole, Mr. S. Smith in the chair, on this section.

Mr. R. Williams moved to strike it out.

The motion was supported by Messrs. R. Willams, Davis, T. Morris, Goddard, Nicholson, Hastings and Bayard, and opposed by Messrs. Elmendorf and Bacon.

When the motion to strike out was agreed to Ayes 44, Noes 25.

The committee rose, and reported their disagreement to the 15th section.

Report confirmed in the house.

The question was then put on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Bayard called for the yeas and nays, previously to the taking of which he spoke for about half an hour, against the passage of the bill, without being replied to, when the question was taken and the bill passed. Yeas 46, nays 30.

[*Debate in course.*]

The house went into committe of the whole, Mr. L. R. Morris in the chair, on the bill for repealing the several acts establishing the Mint.

Mr. Giles stated that a decision on this bill had been deferred to this late period of the session, for the purpose of obtaining all the information respecting the state and expence of the mint, which gentlemen on a former occasion had complained of not possessing. He then stated the amount of the whole information received.

The committee went through the bill and reported it without an amendement.

The house immediately took up the report of the committee.

Mr. Griswold moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till the 3d Monday of November next.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Griswold, Dana, Eustis and Huger; and opposed by Messrs. Giles, S. Smith, Hhlland and Elmendorf. Lost. Ayes 32, Noes 37.

[*Debate in course.*]

Mr. S. Smith then moved the recommitment of the bill to a select committee, with the view of making provision for a copper coinage.

Recommitment carried. Ayes 49.

On the motion of Mr. Nicholson, the house went into committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriation for the military service of the year 1802, Mr. L. R. Morris in the chair.

The several blanks in the bill were filled up, and the committee reported the bill.

Saturday, April 28.

The house took up the bill making appropriations for the military service for the year 1802, in which several amendments were made by general consent.

One of the items of appropriation unites the contingent expences of the war department estimated at 16,000 dollars, and the expences of what has herefore been denominated the quarter-master-geneal's department, estimated at 48,000 dollars, in the sum of 64,000 dollars.

Mr. Griswold moved to separate this sum into two distinct specific appropriations.

On which an interesting debate took place (which shall be given in course) in which the amendment wae supported by Messrs Griswold and Eustis, and opposed by Messrs Nicholson, S. Smith, and Dana.

Motion to amend lost—Ayes 17.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third resding.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House, that they have disagreed to the amendments of the House to the Post-office bill, and that *they had also disagreed to the resolution of the House to adjourn the two Houses on Monday next.*

The select committee, appointed yesterday, made a report to amend the bill respecting the mint, by providing that the secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the President, be authorised to contract with the bank of the U. States, or with individuals, for the coinage of cents and half cents, provided the amount coined shall not exceed 20 tons annually, and that no expence shall be incurred by the United States—and by further providing, that all the implements and personal effects of the mint should be retained.

Mr. L. R. Morris moved to postpone the consideration of the report till the 3d Monday in November—Lost, Ayes 19.

Mr. Griswold moved a postponement until Monday next. Lost—Ayes 23.

The report of the select committee was agreed to with an amendment authorising the sale of horses employed in the mint.

So amended the bill was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. S. Smith in the chair, on the bill making appropiations for the civil list.

The several blanks were filled up, and some amendments made; when Mr. Nicholson moved a new section, making appropriation of dollars to the attorney general, and other agents for services rendered under the British treaty.

Mr. Bayard opposed the appropriation as illegal. He stated that as the board of commissioners, under the article of the treaty to which the appropriation referred, had ceased to sit, and the services of the attorney general and the agents ceased, in his opinion no allowance should be made.

Mr. Nicholson stated, that under similar circumstances, the late attorney general had received the additional compensation.

Mr. Bacon opposed the resolution on the same ground with Mr. Bayard, when the question was taken, and the motion lost without a division.

The committee rose and reported the bill, which the house immediately took up.

All the amendments were agreed to without a division, excepting one appropriating 15 per cent. in addition to the permanent allowance made to clerks in the respective departments.

Mr. Griswold moved to disagree to this appropriation, on the ground that the expence of living had decreased, and the duties of the clerks declined.

Mr. Nicholson contested both points. He did not think the expences of living had diminished since the last year, when the same allowance was made; and if the duties to be performed in some departments had diminished, which he did not allow, they had certainly increased in other departments, viz. the treasury and post office departments.

Mr. Griswold's motion was lost. Ayes 21, noes 32.

A bill making appropriation for the military service for the year 1802, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Griswold moved, that the estimate of the clerk of the contingent expences of this House for the present session, be printed.

Mr. S. Smith moved, that there be added thereto the estimate for the year 1798.

The amendment with the original motion, were carried.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

COMMUNICATION.

The clamor of the ministry against the former administration for applying public money to objects not particularly designated in the appropriation laws, will be duly appreciated when the people of this country read the official documents, which accompanied the message of the president to congress on the subject of the French Corvette Le Berceau, three of which are hereunto subjoined, numbered from one to three. It will be remembered that these documents were furnished with extreme reluctance, and only procured by the exertions of the constitutionalists, after every possible embarrassment was opposed to their production.

The letter of the Secretary of the navy of the 19th of December, 1800, number one, which directed the nay Agent to purchase the Berceau, expresly directs that she is not to be repaired. The purchase itself was undoubtedly proper, as the law of March 21, directs that all the national ships of war captured shall be the property of the United States, and all other armed ships of inferior force to the vessel making the capture, shall equally be divided between the United States, and the captors. And as the judge of the District court, where the Berceau was condemned had directed the sale, it became necessary, (for the purpose of preventing a loss) to purchase the vessel for government. But as she was not then wanted for immediate service, it was equally proper to direct, that she should not be repaired. It may likewise be observed, that as the Berceau was purchased before any conditional ratification of the French Convention it was with propriety, that the purchase money was paid, from the Navy Fund as she was then designed for the naval service and could only be delivered to the French government consistent with the law upon the final ratification of the convention.

This purchase and laying up of the Berceau, was the act of the former administration, but no sooner had the power passed into the hands of the present ministry, than a different course was pursued.—The sec. of the navy, by his letter of the 20th March, 1801, number 2, directs the navy agent to deliver the Corvette to the French Agent under the treaty. And in his letter of the 1st of April, 1801, number 3, he directs the agent to put the vessel in the same situation in respect to her armament, &c. as she was in at the time of her capture. Under this last order the Berceau was repaired at the extraordinary expence of 32,839-54-100. And this large sum was taken from the fund which had been solemnly appropriated for the support of our own navy. Indeed the copper, cordage, canvas, powder and shot which had been purchased for our own ships, were taken from the public arsenals and applied to equip and decorate a French corvette.

This transaction requires no comment; it remains for an impartial public to decide, whether this has not been, a gross misapplication of public money, committed in the infancy of the present administration, and by the very men who were loud in their clamors, against the former administration for exceeding the particular items of appropriation, in cases where the public service absolutely required it. We here find that the fund for our navy, and the public arsenals, can at the will of the present administratior, be diverted from their destinations and applied to the execution of a favorite convention. If such things are done in the green tree what will be done in the dry?

No. 1.

Secretary of the Navy to S. Higginson & Co.
Dec. 19, 1800.

I have the honor to request that you will cause the French ship Le Berceau to be purchased for the United States and afterwards have her placed where she will be secure, with just as many men on board, as will be necessary to take care of her. *Make no repairs.*

The British government generally buy the national ships captured by their own, but at very low prices. Be pleased so to conduct the purchase now directed as to prevent its being known that it is on account of government. Then gentlemen who might feel delicacy in interfering with the views of government, will not be restrained from bidding, nor will others bid merely to swell the price for the benefit of the captors.

I have the honor, &c.

No. 2.

Secretary of the Navy to S. Higginson & Co. 20th March, 1801.

The French national ship the Berceau, captured by capt. Little is to be restored under the treaty.

You will please to cause her to be delivered with all her guns, ammunition, apparel, & every thing belonging to her, to the order of M. Pichon, commissary general and charge des affaires, from the French government, whenever such orders shall appear.

This business should be done, as if no reluctance accompanied the restoration.—We are now at peace with France, and we should act as if we returned to a state of amity with pleasure. Let there be no cause of complaint against the government or its agents.

I have the honor, &c.

No. 3.

Secretary of the Navy, to S. Brown, Esq.
April 1, 1801.

EXTRACT.

'I have to request that you will be pleased to ascertain without delay, the state the national ship, Le Berceau was in, at the time of her capture, as to her armament, stores and provisions, and to cause her to be put in the same condition, before she is delivered up to the French government.'

NEW-YORK, April 24.

Entered, ships Esperanza, ——, Havanna; Hope, Edington, Isle of May; schrs. George, Smith, St. Kitts; Brothers, Brothers, Windsor, N. S.

Cleared, ship Protector, Bool, Europe; brig Amiable Matilda, De Peytter, Amsterdam; schooner James, Broad, Aux Cayes.

Arrived since our last,

Ship Hope, ——, from Bonavista Cape de Verds. Came through the sound and went down to the quarantine ground.

Schr. Brothers, Woodfield, from Windsor, Nova Scotia. Left there, schr. Hiram, to sail in 2 days for this port; brig Rainbow, Cameron, to sail in 5 days for do. Off Nantucket light house, bearing S. East, spoke brig Fanny, from Kilkenny, for Boston, out 52 days.

Ship Esperanza, Ignatio Josef Maliz, from Havanna, via Charleston. April 8, spoke brig Eliza, Webb, from this port to Charleston.

Schr. George, Smith, St. Kitts, via St. Eustatia. Markets in St. Kitts very dull. Flour at 9 ½ dolls. by the cargo; beef 11; pork from 13 to 15; Virginia corn 3/ per bush.; no market at all for onions.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

Arrived ship Agent, captain Pierce from Marseilles via Gibraltar, 38 days passage. Captain Pierce reports, that there were *Tripolitan corsairs cruising in the Mediterranean.*

Also, brig Ranger, Chamberlain, from Liverpool. Left it the 5th of March.

April 25.

There were several vessels seen off the Capes, on Friday morning standing in.

Captain Peirce of the ship Agent, arrived last evening from Gibraltar, sailed under convoy of the ship Washington, capt. Shaw, in company with the ship Officer of and for Boston, who run foul of the Washington in a calm, and carried away his main topmast and mainmast, and otherwise sustained much damage and was obliged to put into Malaga to repair. Spoke the following vessels on the passage. On the 9th March, off Cape Legat, the ship Hampton, Dick of and from Baltimore, bound to Leghorn. 13th, spoke the ship Warren, of Baltimore from Leghorn, bound to the West-Indies, who joined the convoy. 24th, in lat. 34, 50, long. 20, ship Martha, of Washington, bound to the Cape of Good Hope. April 14th, the sloop Hero, Fellows, from New-London, bound to Cape-Francois—lat. 27, 22. 18th, the brig Joseph, Harvey Montate, from Philadelphia, bound to Oporto, 3 days out. 25, brig——, capt Jackson from the Havannah, bound to Newburyport, all well, in lat. 37 49.

A report was in circulation at Gibraltar, of the Tripolitans having captured an American brig. The schooner Abigail of and for Philadelphia, sailed through the streights in company with the Agent, together with a number of vessels that joined the convoy in the streights.

Arrived last evening, schooner Cornelia, Cushman, 13 days from Cape Francois—We have not been able to see capt. Cushman, but letters of a late date have been received from Cape Francois, stating that gen. Le Clerc had arrived there from Portau Republican; that Mr. Lear's functions were suspended, and he was on the eve of his departure, disgusted with their proceedings.

NOKFOLK, April 22.

Arrived the ship Nancy capt. D 26 days from Kingston, Jamaica. the schooner Industry, of and bo this port, to sail in 2 days.

Alexandria Advertise

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

COMMUNICATION.

A correspondent is of opinion, immense addition might be made revenue, if the duty on *swearin* properly collected. From the gen nor of conversation, some millions are sworn every day, which wou duce a sum exceeding all compre Perhaps as the excise laws are abol the ruling party may think it nece recommend it to the states to abo duty—as well as of other articles *consumption. Swearing* is a *volun* and may be reckoned an article of as it administers to no one useful

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From a Baltimore paper.

By the ship Anthony Mangin, here on Saturday from London place she left March 11th, we have ed London papers to that date. finitive treaty was not signed, a cal answer was to be given on t Warlike preparations were going gland, supposed by some as certain tions of approaching hostility, others as steps of precaution. profound secrecy with which the tions at Ameins is conducted, h causes of delay, or leaves them t ture, and excludes data by which the issue of the negociations: the seems more prevalent that the tre *not* be signed.

Orders for revictualing the cha for five months under Cornwallis, mediate sailing of 10 sail of the have given rise to a general belief ministry do not expect the signin definitive treaty: some of the Lor tors appear rather in the belief warlike preparations are merely ry, and that the negociations at will terminate according to the wishes of the world.

We subjoin the remarks of t of the Sun of the 11th March.

"We view the situation of the at the present moment, not as som do, with despondency, but certa without a great degree of anxiet are anxious, not so much to see t nitive Treaty signed, not so mu nominally at Peace with France, we should be at peace with a r hope of continuing so. The clam against the former ministers was, not really wish for peace—the cr amongst some persons, against the that they wish for it upon ar These accusations are equally un If the pressure upon the people great, the circumstances of the ti been unprecedented. Not only been driven and forced to war, bu did man will confidently say, tha commencement to the present could have closed it without a sa our honor and independence. of party, we know, has dictate language. We have heard it sai depended upon ministers to term war whenever they chose—but t tion is contradicted by every fact. The most favorable opport obtaining peace, since the comm of the war, appeared to be that present ministers so readily seiz hope they will obtain it; but sur that they will do every thing power for that purpose, consist with the honor and safety of th and if they are required to sacrifi they will be as little ready to them, as the country would be them, if they ventured to make cession. We do not presume to s any degree of accuracy, what n passed in the course of the presen ation. It has been generally un that the two principal questions i liminaries which remained for that which relates to the settleme island of Malta, and that which the payment of the expence of pr war, have not yet been brought t As to the first, any settlement of would in fact give to France the over it, we should look upon as inconsistent with the spirit of the minaries—the other we consider ject of less importance; but it that according to the law of na

NORFOLK, April 22.

Arrived the ship Nancy capt. Driſdale, 26 days from Kingſton, Jamaica. Left the ſchooner Induſtry, of and bound for this port, to ſail in 2 days.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

COMMUNICATION.

A correſpondent is of opinion, that an immenſe addition might be made to the revenue, if the duty on *ſwearing* was properly collected. From the general tenor of converſation, ſome millions of oaths are ſworn every day, which would produce a ſum exceeding all comprehenſion. Perhaps as the exciſe laws are aboliſhed—the ruling party may think it neceſſary to recommend it to the ſtates to aboliſh this duty—as well as of other articles of *great conſumption*. *Swearing* is a *voluntary* act, and may be reckoned an article of *luxury*, as it adminiſters to no one uſeful purpoſe.

From a Baltimore paper.

"By the ſhip Anthony Mangin, arrived here on Saturday from London, which place ſhe left March 11th, we have received London papers to that date. The definitive treaty was not ſigned, a categorical anſwer was to be given on the 15th. Warlike preparations were going on in England, ſuppoſed by ſome as certain indications of approaching hoſtility, and by others as ſteps of precaution. The moſt profound ſecrecy with which the negociations at Ameins is conducted, hides the cauſes of delay, or leaves them to conjecture, and excludes data by which to judge the iſſue of the negociations: the opinion ſeems more prevalent that the treaty *will not* be ſigned.

Orders for revictualing the channel fleet for five months under Cornwallis, the immediate ſailing of 10 ſail of the line, &c. have given riſe to a general belief that the miniſtry do not expect the ſigning of the definitive treaty: ſome of the London editors appear rather in the belief that the warlike preparations are merely cautionary, and that the negociations at Ameins will terminate according to the general wiſhes of the world.

We ſubjoin the remarks of the editor of the Sun of the 11th March.

"We view the ſituation of the Country, at the preſent moment, not as ſome perſons do, with deſpondency, but certainly not without a great degree of anxiety, We are anxious, not ſo much to ſee the Definitive Treaty ſigned, not ſo much to be nominally at Peace with France, but that we ſhould be at peace with a reaſonable hope of continuing ſo. The clamor raiſed againſt the former miniſters was, they did not really wiſh for peace—the cry ſet up, amongſt ſome perſons, againſt the preſent is, that they wiſh for it upon any terms. Theſe accuſations are equally unfounded. If the preſſure upon the people has been great, the circumſtances of the times have been unprecedented. Not only have we been driven and forced to war, but no candid man will confidently ſay, that from its commencement to the preſent hour, we could have cloſed it without a ſacrifice of our honor and independence. The ſpirit of party, we know, has dictated another language. We have heard it ſaid, that it depended upon miniſters to terminate the war whenever they choſe—but this aſſertion is contradicted by every notorious fact. The moſt favorable opportunity for obtaining peace, ſince the commencement of the war, appeared to be that which the preſent miniſters ſo readily ſeized. We hope they will obtain it; but ſure we are, that they will do every thing in their power for that purpoſe, conſiſtent only with the honor and ſafety of the nation; and if they are required to ſacrifice theſe, they will be as little ready to concede them, as the country would be to juſtify them, if they ventured to make ſuch conceſſion. We do not preſume to ſtate, with any degree of accuracy, what may have paſſed in the courſe of the preſent negociation. It has been generally underſtood, that the two principal queſtions in the preliminaries which remained for diſcuſſion, that which relates to the ſettlement of the iſland of Malta, and that which reſpects the payment of the expence of priſoners of war, have not yet been brought to a point. As to the firſt, any ſettlement of it, which would in fact give to France the dominion over it, we ſhould look upon as entirely inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of the preliminaries—the other we conſider as a ſubject of leſs importance; but it is clear, that according to the law of nations, to which the queſtion is referred, each nation is bound to pay the expence of the maintenance of its own ſubjects, when priſoners in an enemy's country.

If, as we have heard it reported, new pretenſions have been brought forward by France, we ſhould look upon ſuch pretenſions, according to the nature of them, either as evidence of inſincerity in the whole negociation, or as urged only to be again conceded as the price of ſome other condition, which it was the real purpoſe of the negociation to obtain. If it is the object of Buonaparte to be acknowledged as preſident of the Italian republic, altho' we do not think the queſtion itſelf of great conſequence, yet even that point might be bro't forward in ſuch a diſpoſition as to render it impoſſible to concede it; and it will always be recollected that there can be no juſtice in ſuch a propoſal, as it is a title acquired by the chief conſul ſince the ſignature of the preliminaries. The *quo animo* muſt be as much the ſubject of conſideration with his *majeſty's* miniſters, as the matter itſelf which is brought forward for diſcuſſion in the courſe of the negociation.

But we feel with many of our countrymen that it is eſſential to our intereſts that the negociation ſhould not be permitted to continue to be protracted. There can be no fair ground to lengthen it; and it is evidently diſadvantageous to this country, that it ſhould long continue in its preſent ſtate. Miniſters, we know are aware of this, and we are ſatisfied that after having given time for the fair diſcuſſion of every unſettled point, after having offered every arrangement which a fair conſtruction of the preliminaries called upon them to propoſe, they will inſiſt firmly upon their fair and juſt pretenſions, and that *much time will not elapſe* before this important queſtion is brought to a point. We might have inferred this from their general character and diſpoſitions, but we have ſtronger ground for aſſerting that ſuch will be their conduct."

A letter from London to a perſon in Boſton, has the following paragraph: after ſpeaking of the peace it ſays—

"The trade to Honduras muſt ſuffer by a ſudden and conſiderable reduction in the price of mahogany, without experiencing that diminution in freight and other charges, which the dearneſs of labor and proviſions, will continue to keep up. The merchants here, intereſted and concerned in the trade of that country, have preferred a memorial to miniſtry, requeſting their timely interference in the pending negotiations at Amiens, to obtain for the Britiſh ſettlers certain privileges neceſſary for their future ſafety and accommodation; amongſt which is the extenſion of limits for cutting wood; liberty for the fiſhermen to catch turtle and fiſh in every part of the ſettlement; to plant proviſion grounds neceſſary for the ſubſiſtance of the ſettlers and their families; to cultivate cotton along the ſea coaſt within the limits; exemption from Spaniſh viſiting officers; a total abolition of the practice hitherto prevalent of receiving negro ſlaves, deſerting from their maſters, under the pretext of religion; permiſſion for the ſubjects of the United States to proſecute trade under the like reſtrictions, as prevail in Jamaica; and finally, for permiſſion in the event of a future rupture, for the inhabitants to remove with their families and effects to ſome place of ſafety, and to be allowed twelve months for that purpoſe. Theſe are the principal privileges required, which if not granted, will place the ſettlers in a very unpleaſant ſituation. Of the reſult of this application you ſhall in due time be adviſed."

THERE is a certain deſcription of perſons, who, the proverb ſays, "ſhould have good memories." Theſe are characters of no very honorable ſtamp—characters, in fine, who are apt to pay but little regard to truth. There are other perſons who, *I* ſay, ought alſo to have good memories; and theſe are *highly honorable* characters.——Stateſmen, who depend on the eſteem and ſupport of a free and ſovereign people, ought, by all means to have good memories. For was this always the caſe, they would not ſo often give the farmers the trouble of remembering for them. People who make promiſes, are, I find, very liable to forget them; while thoſe to whom promiſes are made, have moſt excellent memories.

I am led to theſe reflections by obſerving the preſent conduct of men, who, a few months ſince, pretended the moſt ardent attachment to the intereſts of the common people—farmers, mechanics, &c. Whilſt the Federaliſts were in power, nothing was to be heard from one end of the continent to the other, but the charge of a needleſs and extravagant ſquandering of the public money. The ſalaries of executive officers, and the wages of members of Congreſs, were ſaid to be enormouſly high, and we farmers were told that a ſtateſman ought to receive no higher wages than a labourer. About three years ago, it was propoſed by the Federaliſts in Congreſs (on account of the high price of proviſions, &c.) that the ſalaries of executive officers ſhould be augmented. The democrats oppoſed the meaſure with all their force, but a law was finally paſſed for the purpoſe, which, however, was to expire on the 31ſt of December, 1801. This act of the Federaliſts was ſeized on by the Democrats to inflame the minds of the people; and nothing, I preſume, had a greater tendency to work the all important change in the public opinion. The Democrats, by their intrigues, at length gained the aſcendancy. And what was then their conduct? Did they repeal the obnoxious law of the Federaliſts? No!—Did they permit it to expire? Yes—it did expire on the 31ſt of December laſt; and about that time peace was proclaimed in Europe, in conſequence of which the price of grain, &c. fell about one half.—The *augmentation* law of the Federaliſts having expired, the executive officers were entitled to the ſame ſalaries only as were fixed by a former law. Theſe ſalaries were about proportionate with the expences of living, at the time of the expiration. Did the Democrats, a few days ſince, propoſe to revive the ſame obnoxious law which they ſo vehemently condemned when they were in the minority? Yes—to their ſhame be it ſaid—the ſame men who formerly declared the law oppreſſive and wicked, and conſequently voted againſt it—now, by their act, pronounce it good and adopt it as their own. —Yes, the ſelf-ſame men, who, (when wheat was ſold for two dollars per buſhel) declared that 5000 dollars was too great a ſalary for a ſecretary—now (when wheat fetches but one dollar) have the unbluſhing impudence to ſay that 5000 dollars is little enough in all conſcience. What will my fellow-farmers ſay to this? What will the people think?—If the ſalaries propoſed by the Federaliſts three years ago were *not* too high, why did the Democrats vote againſt them? If they *were* too high why do the ſame Democrats now wiſh to revive them, after they had expired? Can it be becauſe their particular friends *now* hold the offices drawing thoſe ſalaries? Or muſt it be owing to their want of good memories? Or ſhall I aſcribe it to even a worſe cauſe? At any rate it will ſerve as a warning to my fellow-farmers againſt truſting in future, falſe and flattering friends.

The Federaliſts in Congreſs, I obſerve have lately propoſed to reduce *their* wages (on account of the great reduction in the price of proviſions)—but the Democrats have rejected the propoſition. This fact ſpeaks for itſelf, and can receive no embelliſhment from the pen of

A PLOUGHMAN
At his Deſk.

(Balance.)

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

THE
DISCONSOLATE WANDERER.

INSCRIBED TO **** *******.

WHAT means the ſad plaint on my ear?
Did it break from the city or grove?
'Tis echo, perhaps that brings near,
The ſighing of ſome turtle dove;
Oh no! 'tis the ſemblance of woe,
Beneath yon green willow reclin'd:
'Tis Stella whoſe murmurs thus flow,
Which are wafted around by the wind.

She roves whilſt the zephyrs of morn,
Gives ſweetneſs and life to the ſcene;
Whilſt cluſters of dew drops adorn,
The violet empurpled green;
And when Sol from the Weſt diſappears,
Again ſhe traverſes the plain;
All lonely indulging her tears,
Where the world cannot witneſs her pain.

I've ſought to ſpeak peace to her mind,
When gloomy and ſad was my own;
Ah! why are thy ſorrows confin'd,
I ſaid, to thy boſom alone!
If love, that ſo often beguiles,
The breaſt that's moſt gentle of reſt,
Hath caught thee a prey in his wiles,
O tear his keen dart from thy breaſt.

To love, when not lov'd in return,
Muſt ſure be a pittyful flame;
O far from my heart I would ſpurn,
The foe that was waſting my frame:
If lov'd, which comfort impart,
Ah ſay! from what ſource is that ſigh,
Which made its eſcape from thy heart,
And why thus to ſolitude fly?

But oh, if 'tis treachery wounds,
And the foe was moſt dear to thy ſoul,
Thy grief will extend to its bounds,
In vain will it prove to conſole!
But Friendſhip, dear Stella, is thine,
Not foes who are delighted to harm,
Then wiſely to Reaſon incline,
Her voice will thy ſorrows diſarm.

Oh that Peace to her haunts would allure,
Thy heart that ſo penſive appears;
Or Sympathy knew to procure,
A charm that would rival thy tears;
O! let not this gloominеſs reign,
For life is faſt fleeting away,
The paſt we can never regain,
The preſent intice not to ſtay:

But throw its dark mantle aſide,
The footſteps of nature go trace,
For nature is now in her pride,
All glowing, all blooming her face;
The meadows are painted with flow'rs,
The gardens are fill'd with perfume,
The woodbine creeps o'er the bow'rs,
'Tis now in the height of its bloom.

Why tell me, ſhe ſaid, of the Spring,
Of beauties wild nature beſtows?
No ſolace, alas! do they bring,
They ſeem but to add to my woes!
The heart which is deſtin'd to mourn,
Will ſhrink from whatever is gay,
Is pleas'd with the Winter's return,
With the gloom and the ſhortneſs of day.

What avails me the zephyr's ſoft breath?
Tho' the horrors of midnight they brave,
Can they pierce the dark chambers of death,
And raiſe my dear friend from the grave?
Say! can they Maria reſtore,
Revive her once elegant form!
Ah no! I ſhall view her no more—
A lily broke down by the ſtorm.

All cold and forſaken ſhe lies,
Deep ſilence encircles her round:
I call her, 'tis echo replies,
'Tis only my groans that rebound.
Laſt night ſhe appear'd whilſt I ſlept,
In ſplendor as radiant as noon,
And tenderly aſk'd why I wept,
When I ſhould be with her ſo ſoon.

Oh I long for that period to come,
That happy ceſſation from woe,
When cold and forgot in the tomb,
My ſorrows no longer will flow!
But let me not murmer at Heav'n,
The period allotted is nigh;
Perhaps now the mandate is giv'n—
Bid Stella prepare for to die.

But ſtill ſhe continues to grieve,
Continues her ſorrowful ſtrain,
Tho' now, 'tis the twilight of eve,
And darkneſs creeps o'er the plain;
Tho' the birds to the forreſts repair,
And the flocks have forſaken the lawn,
Beneath the ſad emblem of care,
Droop's Stella's diſconſolate form.

MIRA.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Sch'r Harmony, Levering, C. Francois.
Polly, Blunt, Martinique.
Peggy, Mortimer, Baltimore.

CLEARED.

Sloop Polly and Betſy, James, T. Iſland.

Mechanic Relief Society.

Anniverſary Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Mechanic Relief Society, will be held on *Saturday next*, May 1, at the Council Chamber, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Punctual attendance is requeſted.

J. V. THOMAS,
April 27. Secretary.

T. SIMMS

Has juſt received and offers for ſale, at the lower end of Prince ſtreet,

15 jars beſt quality Tamarinds,
And a quantity of
Freſh Limes and Lemons.
April 27. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for ſale by the ſubſcriber, a few beautiful PRINTS, repreſenting

THE APOTHEOSIS OF
GEN. WASHINGTON,

Ornamented with very handſome gilt frames.——The ſubject is, GENERAL WASHINGTON *raiſed from the tomb, by the poetical and hiſtorical genius, aſſiſted by immortality—At his feet America weeping over his armour; on the oppoſite ſide and Indian crouched in ſurly ſorrow; in the third ground, the mental virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity.——The likeneſs is particularly ſtriking.*

A. C. CAZENOVE.
April 27. 2aw4t‡

CLOVER SEED.

A freſh ſupply of Clover Seed juſt received and for ſale, by
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
March 9. d

Sales by Auction.

Will be added to the Sales at the Auction Room, on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inſtant,

A large quantity of

Newly Imported Goods,

Conſiſting of

1 trunk ſtriped and chequred jaconet muſlins,
1 do. lappet and book do.
1 do. jaconet and book muſlin ſhawls and handerchiefs,
1 do. white and coloured muſlinets,
1 do. Marſeilles and other waiſtcoating
2 do. calicoes,
1 do. black and white gauze and gauze handkerchiefs,
1 do. cotton hoſe and ſilk nankeens,
3 caſes large fans, 1 do. bandanoes,
1 do. ſilk ſhawls.

THOS. MOORE,
April 26. Auctioneer.

ALEXANDER SMITH AND SON,

Have juſt received from Philadelphia,
–A quantity of–

Bolting Cloths,

OF the lateſt importation from Europe —which, in addition to their former ſtock, make a complete aſſortment, and will be ſold on the very loweſt terms for caſh.

They have alſo on hand,

Molaſſes in hogſheads,
Whiſkey in barrels,
Pork and beef in barrels,
Philadelphia lime,
Soap and candles in boxes,
Coffee in bags,
Sugar in barrels, and
1000 buſhels Turk's-Iſland *SALT, &c. &c.*

We continue to ſelect the beſt FLOUR for family uſe.

A. S. & SON.
March 27. eo2m

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartſhorne for himſelf and John Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Iſrael Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferſon; Buſhrod Taylor and Wm. Davidſon in Frederick; Samuel Crowdſon and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a buſineſs in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publiſh without conſulting the other commiſſioners as they are all at a diſtance. The law is with me, and I doubt not will be ſhewn by the other commiſſioners, to any perſon applying. The law requires *Ten Dollars* to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing; the remaining ſum of Ninety Dollars, on each ſhare, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the Preſident and Directors, to be choſen by the ſtockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.
April 20. eo

THOMAS WHITE,

BLACKSMITH,

ACQUAINTS his Friends and Cuſtomers that he has removed his Work-Shop to Union-Street, between Prince & Duke Streets, where they can be accommodated with all kinds of Smiths' Work, in the moſt punctual and expeditious manner.

March 30. eo3w

Notice.

THE ſubſcribers have this day diſſolved partnerſhip, by mutual conſent; thoſe who are indebted to them are requeſted to come and pay off their accounts, to Levin Lake; and thoſe who have claims againſt them, to bring them forward for ſettlement. The buſineſs will be carried on, in the ſame houſe, by Levin Lake, who will thank the public for their cuſtom.

WIVILL and LAKE.
April 24. eo3t

Wanted,

ABOUT 200 WHARF LOGS, delivered at the Eaſtern Branch Ferry—For which a generous price will be given, if delivered agreably to a contract to be entered into. Apply to

JAMES O'BRIEN.
City of Waſhington.
Feb. 13. 2aw16t‡

An apprentice wanted.

The term of Partnerſhip heretofore exiſting under the firm of

Thompſon & Veitch,

expired on the 25th of December, 1801: All buſineſs relating to that firm will be ſettled by the ſubſcribers at their counting room on King ſtreet.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Who offer for Sale, on liberal terms, the following Property, viz.

Two Tracts of Land in Loudoun county, one of which is ſituate near the Gum Spring, being well timbered, and containing four hundred acres—the other near Broad Run Church, containing four hundred acres, (adjoining the lands of George Lee) on which there is an extenſive peach orchard: late the property of John Spencer.

One Lot of leaſe Land, in the Manor of Leeds, Fauquier county, containing two hundred acres: late the property of Aquila Davis.

One Tract of Land in Randolph county, containing five hundred acres (ſaid to be very valuable) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Glady Creek: late the property of Patrick Dougherty.

One other Tract in Hampſhore county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, containing 400 acres: formerly the property of Daniel Jones.

One other Tract called Fertility, containing two hundred and ſixty acres, in Weſtmoreland county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſituate on the Monongahela, about one quarter of a mile below Caſner's Ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinſon's ferry, binding three quarters of a mile on ſaid river. A conſiderable proportion of ſaid tract is bottom land, with a valuable orchard of ſugar trees, and about 60 acres under cultivation; the remainder very heavily timbered.

One other Tract containing one thouſand acres, on Green River, in the ſtate of Kentucky; being part of the military lands formerly belonging to G. Rice. deceaſed.

One Houſe and Lot in Charles Town, Jefferſon county, on the Main ſtreet leading from Harper's Ferry to Wincheſter, occupied by Adam Haun.

A vacant Lot in ſaid town, ſituate on the ſame ſtreet, adjoining the ſtore of Thomas Hammand.

Two handſome three ſtory Brick dwelling Houſes, with brick ſtables and carriage houſes to each, ſituate on Pennſylvania avenue in the City of Waſhington: at preſent occupied by John Coyle and Benjamin G. Orr.

A Brick dwelling Houſe in George-Town, oppoſite the wharf occupied by George King, together with part of ſaid wharf.

A Brick dwelling Houſe in the town of Alexandria, ſituated on Prince ſtreet, between Fairfax and Royal ſtreets: lately occupied by Charles Turner.

A corner Lot on Prince and Royal ſtreets, adjoining ſaid brick houſe.

The vacant Lots on Prince ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of ſaid brick houſe. The ſituation of the above property is equal to any in the town for buſineſs.

A Houſe and Lot on King ſtreet: now occupied by S. Snowden and Co.

A Lot fronting fifty ſix feet on Prince ſtreet, and extending back 119 feet, bounded by an alley on the ſouth: on part of ſaid lot is the warehouſe occupied by Hugh Smith.

A Lot on the weſt ſide of Waſhington ſtreet, between Prince and Duke ſtreets. 1aw6m

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Notice.

THE PUBLIC are reſpectfully informed, that BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION for Shares in the Alleghany Turnpike Road, are opened at the office of Col. *Francis Deakins*, in George-Town, and at the compting houſe of Mr. *William Hartſhorne*, in the town of Alexandria, where thoſe inclined to ſubſcribe for ſhares will pleaſe to apply.

The acts of the Aſſemblies of Maryland and Virginia, for incorporating "a "Company for eſtabliſhing a Turnpike "Road from the Burnt Mill, about a "mile below George's creek, on the "Potomack river, to the neareſt weſtern "navigation," may be ſeen at either of the abovementioned places.

March 4. 1aw

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general

ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongſt which, are the following:

JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia, hot preſs'd Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Muſical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Cheſterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's Practice of Phyſic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philoſophy, 2 vols. Gibſon's Surveying Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient Hiſtory, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Piere, Buchan's Family Phyſician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, Britiſh State Trials, Robinſon's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, Elegant Extracts, Conſtitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Panthcon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Eſſays, 2 vols. Coſtigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

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ALSO,

Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webſter, Univerſal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Hiſtories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or ſingle.

☞ Country Shopkeepers ſupplied on the loweſt terms.

In purſuance of a Deed of Truſt from Joſeph Carey to the ſubſcribers for the purpoſes therein mentioned, will be ſold at Public Auction at the Coffee Houſe in Alexandria, on Friday the 28th day of May next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the ſaid Joſeph Cary's right, title and intereſt in and to the following real property, viz,

50,000 acres of land in Randolph county, being the ſaid Carey's moiety of a tract containing 100,000 acres, patented in his own name. This tract lays on each ſide of Cheat River and contiguous to the main road leading from Mooreſield to Randolph Court-houſe.

495 acres of land in Harriſon county, ſituate on the waters of Cheat River, being the ſaid Carey's moiety of a tract containing 990 acres, patented in the name of Patrick Murray and founded on a Settlement Right.

482½ acres of land in the laſt mentioned county, being the ſaid Carey's moiety of a tract containing 965 acres, patented alſo in the name of Patrick Murray, and founded on a Settlement Right. This tract lays on the eaſt ſide of Tyger's Valley River, and binds thereon about one half mile below the mouth of Leading Creek.

2500 acres of land in Lincoln county, ſtate of Kentucky. ſituate on the waters of Straight Creek, being the ſaid Carey's moiety of a tract containing 5000 acres.

10,000 acres of land in Kenhawy county, ſituate on Gauley River, being the ſaid Carey's moiety of a tract containing 20,000 acres, patented in the name of Thomas Williams.

A brick houſe with a lot in the Town of Alexandria, ſituate on Wolf-ſtreet, now occupied by the ſaid Carey, ſubject to an incumbrance which will be made known at the time of ſale.

Terms of ſale will be one third payable in ſix months, one third in twelve months, and the remaining one third in eighteen months.—Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſers.

Such of the creditors of Joſeph Carey as may be diſpoſed to attend the ſale are notified that their reſpective claims will be admitted in payment for ſaid lands, provided ſuch claims are lodged with us and approved of at leaſt twenty days before the day of ſale.

JOHN FOSTER,
GEO. DENEALE, } Truſtees.
March 22, 1802. 2aw4t 1awdſ

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatneſs and diſpatch.*

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,

MONTALTA,

WILL ſtand at my ſtable and be let to mares the preſent ſeaſon, at *Sixteen Dollars*, or *Eight Dollars* the leap, and *Twenty Four Dollars* to enſure a mare with foal, and *Half a Dollar*, in each inſtance, to the groom. The money for the leap muſt be ſent with the mares—notes for the ſeaſon muſt be ſent with the mares alſo, which may be diſcharged by the payment of twelve dollars on or before the laſt day of July, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. The ſeaſon commences on the firſt day of April. Mares will be fed with grain, if required, at the market price. Good and extenſive paſturage *gratis*. All poſſible care will be uſed to guard againſt accidents and eſcape, tho' I will not be anſwerable for either.

MONTALTA was got by Colonel Homes's imported horſe Bedford, whoſe character and pedigree ſtands ſo high both in England and America, as to need no comment from me. His dam, as certified by Daniel Carroll Brent, Eſq. of Richland, who bred her, was got by Lindſay's Arabian, her dam was young Selima, her grand dam Mr. William Brent's Ebony, her great grand dam Colonel Taſkoe's imported Selima. Ebony's ſire was Col. Tayloe's imported Othello.—Young Selima's ſire was Col. Baylor's imported Fearnaught. This blood is alſo ſo well known to, and in ſuch high eſtimation with gentlemen who have been and are now on the turf, that I ſhall only add, that Montalta's colour, high form, marks, &c. are admired by all who have ſeen him. He is full 15½ hands high, and will be five years old next May.

THOS. LEE, ſen.
Prince William County,
March 8. 2aw16†

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the muſic of the fife. Such perſons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to inſtruct the learners which will conſiſt of ſixteen boys for each branch, ſhall receive a liberal compenſation from the ſubſcriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their ſervices when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.
April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

Valuable Building Lots FOR SALE.

On Wedneſday the 5th of May next, the ſubſcribers will offer at public ſale, on a credit which will then be made known,

About 80 LOTS

of convenient dimenſions for building, lying between Queen and Oronoko ſtreets, in the vicinity of the powder houſe. And as ſoon as the ſale of thoſe lots is over, they will proceed to ſell in lots, a plat of which will be exhibited, about nineteen ACRES of GROUND, a little farther to the weſtward, bounded on the ſouth by the garden in the tenure of Thos. Purkes, on the weſt by ground of Mr. Dulany, on the north by ground of captain Conway, and on the eaſt by ground of Mr. Chas. Alexander and the heirs of Samuel Arell, deceaſed. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately on the payments being ſecured according to the conditions of the ſale, which will commence at nine o'clock in the morning, if the day is fair, otherwiſe at the ſame hour the next fair day.

WM. WILSON,
JOHNPOTTS.
March 15. 1aw1ſtM-d4t

WANTED,

A WET NURSE of good character—ſuch an one will meet with good encouragement. Apply to the Printers.

eo
April 16.

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

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S. SNOWDEN & Co.